THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by

HODGES, HUGHES & CO. At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mau-moth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at FWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as lib-eral as in any of the newspapers published in the

G. W. CRADDOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW FRANKFORT, KY.

FFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the city of Frankfort, Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor." Frankfort djoining counties.

. WARNER,

DENTAL SURGEON FRANKFORT, KY.

FFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE-West Side Soott St. bet. Third & Fourth COVINGTON, KENTUCKY. February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

David R. Haggard, Frankfort, Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort, Wm. C. McNary, Muhlenburg co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

LYSANDER HORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES SPEED ... SPEED & BARRET, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

AVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-ly*

JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of

ed, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly optosite Commonwealth Printing Office. E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts. Offices-Frankfort and Danville.

J. M. GRAY, DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets. FRANKFORT, KY.

LL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

Kentucky River Coal.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghingheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. feb2 twtf.

S. BLACK.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY. A. C. KEENON informs



extended to the establishment.

CLERKSwill be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any patern, and of the very best

THE BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms. Frankfort. March 23, 1865-tf.

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY

For the District of Kentucky. Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding,-Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

FIRST DIVISION. Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding,-Headquarters, in the field.

SECOND DIVISION Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding,-Headquarters, Munfordville, Ky.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR. Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE. Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort. Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.
Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.
James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.
John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.
Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.
John W. Prewitt. ir. Clerk, Frankfort.

John W. Prewitt, jr., Clerk, Frankfort. Richard W. Watson, Clerk, Frankfort Wince Coleman, Porter, Frankfort. TREASURER'S OFFICE. James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfore. Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort

LAND OFFICE. Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort. Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort. Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort. J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT David R. Haggard, Frankfort,

PUBLIC PRINTER

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort. PUBLIC BINDER Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN. Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort. Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort. Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort. John B. Tilford, Clerk, Frankfort. Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE. D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General

Frankfort.
W. T. Poynter, AuditingC lerk, Frankfort.
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS Alvin Duvall, Chief Justice, Georgetown. Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.
Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.
Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS. 1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville. 2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville 3d Dist .- James Stuart, Brandenburg. 3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardstown.
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London. 13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.
15th Dist.—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

CHANCELLORS.

7th Dist .-- Henry Pirtle, Louisville. Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS. 1st Dist .-- P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.
2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.
5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.
6th Dist.—J. H. Owsley, Burksville.
7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksburg.
11th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksburg.
11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.
13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.
14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.
15th Dist.—J H. C. Sandidge, Burksville.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Whereas, it has been made known to me that JOHN W. PHILLIPS, underindictment of the Harrison Circuit Court for the murder of John Whalin, has forfeited his bail bond, and is now

going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do
hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Philips. and his delivery to the jailer of Harrison county, within one year from the

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of Feb., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLLTTE.

By the Governor.

E. L. Van Winkle, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

Feb. 12.1864-watw3m.

N consequence of the great advance in the prices of living, and the universal adoption of the cash system in every branch of business, the undersigned, PHYSICIANS OF FRANK-FORT, feel themselves compelled to adjust their fees and practice accordingly. The charges for our professional services will

For each visit in day time within city For each visit in day time, and medicine, within city limits......
For each visit in day time beyond city limits, each additional mile..... Night visits double the foregoing rates.
For first visit in consultation.....

ereafter be as follows:

For each additional consultation in For office prescriptions, written...
For visit and vaccination....
For vaccination at office.....

For ordinary Obstetrical cases .. As soon as our services are rendered the fee will be considered due, and we shall present our accounts for settlement whenever we may feel disposed. No contracts made for practice in families by the year.

J. M. MILLS, J. S. PRICE, H. RODMAN J. L. PHYTHIAN.

Frankfort, July 1st, 1864-july 11,-tw2w-342

Proposals for Boxes.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
FRANKFORT, Kv., July 2, 1864. }

EALED proposals will be received at this office until the 25th day of July, at 3 o'clook, P. M., for making and delivery of ONE HUNDRED boxes for packing the public books for distribution.

DRED boxes for packing the public books for distribution.

They must be made of good seasoned plank, three fourths of an inch thick, 18 inchesdeep, by 22 inches square. The same to be well and securely nailed with 8 penny nails, and in every respect to be made in compliance with the specimens which are to be seen at this office. Said boxes to be delivered at the Book Bindery of A. C. Keenon, on or before the 1st day of Angust, 1864.

Proposals must be addressed to the Secretary.

Proposals must be addressed to the Secretary of State, and endorsed "Proposals for Boxes."

Bond, with approved security, under the penalty of \$300, will be required of the person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded for the faithful discharge of the centract, which bond must be executed within five days after the 25th days of July 1864.

day of July, 1864.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. Page, Asststant Secretary. July 4, 1864-td-340.

Distribution of Public Books.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
FRANKFORT, KY., July 2, 1864.

EALED proposals will be received at this office until the 3d day of August, 1864, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for carrying and distributing the Public Books and Documents to the several counties in this State for the years 1863 and 1864.

The Books and Documents to be distributed are the 4th volume of Metcalfe's Reports; the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; the Report of the Auditor of Public Ac-counts; Acts; and Journals, and Documents ac-company each set of Journals; and other docu-ments necessary, by law, to be distributed.

The State is divided into Eight District, as fol-

	The State 18	divided into Ligi	it District, as
	lows:		
		DISTRICT No.	1.
	Fulton,	Hickman,	Marshall,
	Graves, To	McCracken,	Lyon,
	Calloway,	Livingston,	Crittenden,
	Trigg,	Caldwell,	Webster.
	Union,	Ballard,	
		DISTRICT No.	9
	Hopkins,	Henderson,	McLean,
		Christian,	
	Muhlenburg, Butler,		Todd,
,		Logan,	Simpson, Barren
H	Allen,	Monroe,	Darren.
	Warren,	DISTRICT No.	9
,	HE SE LEVEL O		0.
9 /	Hart,	Edmonson,	Grayson,
E	Ohio,	Daviess,	Hancock,
0.3	Breckinridge,	Meade,	Hardin,
	Larue,	Jefferson,	Bullitt.
	Nelson,		
		DISTRICT NO.	4.
Š.	Washington,	Taylor,	Marion,
3	Green,	Adair,	Spencer,
ij	Cumberland,	Clinton,	Anderson,
m	Boyle,	Mercer,	Metcalfe.
4	Lincoln,		
	in vn a ols	DISTRICT NO.	5.
3	Pulaski,	Casey,	Garrard.
81	Rockcastle,	Laurel,	Knox,
34	Harlan,	Clay,	Perry,
	Letcher,	Wayne,	Whitley.
	Russell,	wayne,	Whitey.
	Russell,	DISTRICT NO.	B
	C1 11	The second state of the second	m
	Shelby,	Oldham,	Trimble,
	Henry,	Carroll,	Owen,
H	Gallatin,	Franklin,	Boone,
i	Kenton,	Grant,	Harrison.
	Pendleton,	Campbell,	
		DISTRICT NO	

Madison. Owsley, Powell, Jackson DISTRICT NO. 8. Bracken, Carter, Johnson, Bath, Morgan, Greenup, Lawrence. Mason,

The proposals must specify the number of each district bid for, and the price of each, separately, or for all the districts in the aggregate; and the contracts will be given to the lowest bidders, upon their executing bond with securities, as required by law, within ten days after the opening o the proposals, to perform the service in twenty

days.

The proposals must be sealed and endorsed 'Proposals for distributing Public Books,' and addressed to the Secretary of State at Frankfort.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

July 4, 1864-td-340.

Notice is hereby given to all persons owning or having dogs in their possession, to confine them closely or if permitted to run at large, keep them securely muzzled for the space of sixty days from this date. Any person or persons failing over this date. Any person or persons failing or re-fusing to comply with this requisition, subject themselves to a fine of \$20 and costs, recoverable upon warrant before the police Judge. The Marshal and Policemen are hereby required to enforce this order.

G. W. GWINN, Mayor. July 11th 1864.—2m.—342.

English and Classical School.

EV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with a notice already given, proposes to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, ON MONDAY THE 19TH INST. in advance.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, June 26, 1864. [CIRCULAR No. 25.]
Persons not fit for military duty and not liable to draft, from age or other causes, have expressed desire to be personally represented in the army. In addition to the contributions they have made in the way of bounties, they propose to procure at their own expense, and present for enlistment, recruits to represent them in the service. Such practical patriotism is worthy of special commendation and encouragement. Provost Marshals; and all other officers acting under this Bureau, are ordered to furnish all the facilities in their power to enlist and muster promptly the acceptapower to enlist and muster promptly the accepta-ble representative recruits presented, in accordance with the design herein set forth.

containe recruit.

JAS. B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.
(Signed)
W. H. SIDELL,
Maj., 15th U. S. I., & A. A. P. M. G., for Ky.
July 4, 1864-7t-340-[charge Lou. Press.]

PROPOSALS FOR STORES.

OFFICE OF QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL OF KY., FRANKFORT, KY., July 16, 1864. EALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 20, 1864, for furnishing the State of Kentucky with the following articles of Commissary Stores, to be delivered in Frankfort, within ten days from date of

18,000 Pounds PRIME RICE. To be packed in new fully head-lined barrels, made of well seasoned cak, with round hickory hoops—flat hooped and machine-made barrels will be re-

2,250 Founds ADAMANTINE CANDLES, (te be 16 oz. to the pound.) Six candles to the pound. Brand must be mentioned.
7,200 Founds good HARD SOAP, in pound bars, full weight, packed in sixty pound boxes.
6,750 Pounds clean, fine, DRY SALT, in strong

well coopered barrels.

1,600 Jallons pure CIDER, WHISKEY, or CORN VINEGAR, in strong well coopered bar-400 Gallons of pure MOLASSES, in strong,

substantial, well coopered barrels.

200 Pcunds GREEN TEA, to be in boxes of
20 lbs. each, the boxes to be well lined.

450 Pounds of pure PEPPER, (ground) in boxes
625 lbs. each

Separate proposals must be made for each arti-cle enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid, and the proposal must be specific in complying with all its terms.

Each proposal must have the name of the bidder; if by a firm, the name of each member thereof, with guarantee of two responsible persons, for the fulfillment of the contract, who will give

bonds if required. •
The seller's name, place of business, and date of purchase, with name of contents, gross, tare and net weights, must be marked on every pack-Bids will include packages and delivery in this city, and any inferior packages or cooperage will be considered sufficient cause for rejection of

ontents.

Payments will be made on delivery and inspec S. G. SUDDARTH, Quarter Master General of Kentucky.

July 18, 1864-345-tw2t.

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, - . \$500,000 Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

PILES!

ASURECURE

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

E VERY BODY is being cured of this distress-ing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. Read what those say who have used it:

Mr. Charles W. Landram, of Louisville, and Mr. J. P. Hazarde, Cincinnati, O., both were cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything, but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strick-

ing to try it.

Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati,

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy May 25, 1864-w&twly-325.

TAKEN up as a stray, by A. C. Keenon living one mile and a quarter west of Frankfort on the Louisville Turnpike in Frankfort one Chesnut Sorrel horse, about 15 hands high, a small white spot in the forehead, no shoes on; no other brands or marks perceivable, supposed to be about 4 years old and approach. Tuition, per school year, \$50 00, one half dersigned a Justice of the peace for said county

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-

eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC-No. 101.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-entatives of the United States of America in Con-ress assembled, That the following sums be gress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appro-priated, for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of coruits, and compensation to citizen surgeons for medical attendance, three hundred thousand

For purchase of books of tactics and instruc-tions for volunteers, fifty thousand dollars. For contingent expenses of the Adjutant Gen-eral's department at the headquarters of the several military departments, five thousand dol

lars.

For copying official reports of the armies of the United States, for publication, five thousand

for bounties and premimus for the entiement [enlistment] of recruits for the regular army, three bundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the pay of advance bounties to volunteers and drafted men, five million dollars.

and drafted men, five million dollars.

For pay of premiums, rent of buildings and grounds, transportation, subsistence, lodging, commutation of fuel and quarters, straw, postage, stationery advertising, medicines, and medicial attendance, and all other necessary expenses inc dental to the collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers, and for the necessary expenses under the enrollment act, five million dollars.

For pay of the army, nine million nine hundred and seventy-one thousand two hundred and dred and seventy-one thousand two hundred an

forty-three dollars and sixty cents.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, one million seven hundred and twenty-three thousand six hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fif-

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and four thousand six hundred dol For payments in lieu of clething for officers' servants, eighty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars.

For payments to discharged soldlers for cloth-og not drawn, one hundred and fifty thousand For pay of volunteers, including the bounties authorized by law, one hundred and seventy-seven million four hundred and sixty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty-two thousand twenty-five cents: Provided, That if any officer a the regular or volunteer forces shall employ a soldier as a servant, such officer shall not be entitled to any parts allowances.

a the regular or volunteer forces shall employ a soldier as a servant, such officer shall not be entitled to any pay or allowances for a servant or or servants, but shall be subject to the deduction from his pay required by the third section of the act entitled "An act to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, and for other purposes," approved July seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two: And provided, further, That the second section of the act entitled "An act giving further compensation to the captains and subalterns of the army of the United States in certain cases," allowing ten dollars additional per month to any officer in actual command of a company, as compensation for his duties and responsibilities with respect to the clothing, arms, and accoutrements of the company, shall be construed to apply only to company officers in actual command as aforesaid.

For subsistence in kind for regulars, volunteers, and drafted men, ninety-one millions four hundred and twenty-six dollars and thirty cents.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospitals, storehouses, and offices; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen for the quartermaster's department, at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery.

mies in the field: for the horses of the severe regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery and such companies of infantry as may be mount ed, and for the authorized number of officers horses when serving in the field and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including blank books for the quartermaster's department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments; and for the printing of division and department orders and reports, sixty million dol.

For the incidental expenses of the quarter-master's depai ment, consisting of postage on letters and packages received and sent by officers of the army on public service: expenses of courts-martial, military commissions, and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensa ion of judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service; under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two, extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erec-tion of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hostion of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hos-pitals; in the construction of roads, and on oth-er constant labor, for periods not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth [fourth,] eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of of-ficers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at posts on the frontiers, or at in the field, or at posts on the frontiers, or at other posts and places when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, in-cluding the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagon masters, authorized by the of forage and wagon masters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hunored and thirty-li eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horses and and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for and mule shees and nails, iron and steel for sheeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for sheeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the move-

ments and operations of an army not expressly assigned to any other department, thirteen mil-

Chesnut Sorrel horse, about 15 hands high, a small white spot in the forehead, no shoes on; no other brands or marks perceivable, supposed to be about 4 years old and appraised by the undersigned a Justice of the peace for said county to \$125.

Witness my band this 26th day of June 1864.

GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.

July 1, 1864.-w3t--339.

Thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving, either by large of the troops when moving, either by large and garrison equipage, from the depots at Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and New York to the several posts and a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says in the field; and of subsistence stores from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumplex weight places.

harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, namess, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships, and other sea going vessels, and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers the sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it to be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads, and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual opera-tions of the troops in the field, forty million dol-

For hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops; of storchouses for the safe keeping of military stores; of grounds for summer cantonments; for the construction of temporary huts, hospitals, and sta-bles, and for repairing public buildings at estab-lished posts, five million dollars.

For heating and cooking stoves, one hundred thousand dollars.

For constructing and extending the telegraph, for military purposes, and for expenses in operating the same, two hundred and seventy-five thou-

ting the same, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For supplies, transportation, and care of prisoners of war, nine hundred thousand dollars.

For purchasing, constructing, and maintenance of steam rams, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For clothing for the army, camp and garrisonequipage, and for expenses of offices and arsenals, afty-eight million dollars.

For contingencies of the army, four hundred

For contingencies of the army, four hundred housand dollars.

For medicines, instruments, and dressings, two nillion seven hundred and fifteen thousand dol-

For hospital stores, bedding, and so forth, three million five hundred and eighty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-two dollars.

For hospital furniture and field equipments, six hundred and eighteen thousand dollars.

For books, stationery, and printing, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For ice, fruits, and other comforts, three hundred

For ice, fruits, and other comforts, three hundred thousand dollars.

For hospital clothing, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For citizen nurses, two hundred and ten thou-

and dollars.

For oare of sick soldiers in private hospitals, hirty-one thousand two hundred dollars.

For artificial limbs for soldiers and seamen, forty-five thousand dollars.

For citizen physicians, and medicines furnished by them, four hundred and five thousand dof-

lars.

For hire of clerks and laborers in purveying depots, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For examining and recording meteorological observations taken at the military posts of the United States army, seven hundred and fifty dol-

For army medical museum, five thousand dol For contingent expenses of the medical depart-

ment, forty-seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

For laboratory for testing and rearranging medicines and hospital supplies, five thousand For washing and washing machines for hospi-ials where matrons cannot be employed, fifteen

thousand dollars.

For expenses of the commanding general's of ce, ten thousand dollars. For the secret service, one hundred thousand dollars.

For armament of fortifications, two million dol-For the current expenses of the ordnance ser-For the current expenses of the ordinance service, five hundred thousand dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including the purchase and manufacture of arms, accourtements, and horse equipments for volunteers and regulars, twenty million dollars.

For the manufacture of arms at the national armory, two million five hundred thousand dollars.

For repairs, improvements, and new machinery at the national armory, one hundred thousand For the purchase of gunpowder and lead, two

For repairs and improvements at arsenals, in cluding new and additions to present buildings, and machinery, tools, and fixtures, two million For the signal service of the army, one hundred

thousand dollars.

For compensation of two clerks in the signal office, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all persons of color who have been or may be mustered into the military service of the United States shall receive the same uniform, clothing, arms, equipments, camp equipage, rations, medical and hospital attendance, nay and emoluments, other pital attendance, pay and emoluments, other than bounty, as other soldiers of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States of like arm of the service, from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; and that every person of color who shall hereafter be mus-tered into the service shall receive such sums in bounty as the President shall order in the differ-

ent States and parts of the United States, not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all persons enlisted and mustered into service as volume and states and states. unteers under the call, dated October seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for three hun-dred thousand volunteers, who were at the time of enlistment actually enrolled and subject to draft in the State in which they volunteered, shall receive from the United States the same amount

of bounty without regard to color. Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all persons of color who were free on the nineteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and who have been enlisted and mustered into the military service of the United States, shall, from the time of their enlistment, be entitled to re-ceive the pay, bounty, and clothing allowed to such persons by the laws existing at the time of their enlistment. And the Attorney General of the United States is hereby authorized to determine any question of law arising under this provision. And if the Attorney General aforesaid shall determine that any of such enlisted persons are entitled to receive any pay, bounty, or cloth-ing, in addition to what they have already re-ceived, the Secretary of War shall make all necessary regulations to enable the pay department to make payment in accordance with such deter-

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all enlistments hereafter made in the regular army of the United States, during the continuance of the present rebellion, may be for the term of

Approved June 15, 1864.

H. SAMUEL,

CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT, Rooms under Commonwealth Office. F you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooned, go to H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

Witness my hand this 28th day of June 1864.

Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel.

I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Ohurch.

Oct. 12, 1863-t6

Witness my hand this 28th day of June 1864.

GEO. W. GWIN, J. D. F. C.

July 1, 1864.-w3t.-339.

The owner can come forward, prove property, from founderies and armories, to the arsenals formand armories, to the arsenals f

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occuring in their several sections, -political, general and local intelligence. too

HEADQUARTERS, 1ST BRIGADE, 23D A. C., In the Field, near Atlanta, Ga., July 11, 1864.

Editors Frankfort Commonwealth: Since my last, we had the pleasure of celebrating the Fourth in an appropriate manner.

On the 2d the twenty-third corps commenced the flank movement on the right of Kenesaw mountain, and on the 3d the old stars and stripes were planted on the top of the mountain. The rebel works all around it, for fifteen miles, were of the strongest character. There were three different lines of works, -one supporting the other, -they were supported with artillery, and large ditches around them, with pointed stakes projecting from the works to prevent a charge. The works were the strongest I from appearances; but the wiley Sherman celebrates the Fourth by a flank movement, and compels them to skedaddle. We took over a thousand prisoners, besides many arms. We then pushed forward to the Chattahoochie river, capturing many prisonand put down our pontoons. To the sur before they knew it. The second brigade forded above us, marching down in the rear of the enemy, and pouring three or piece, a ten-pound smooth-bore, taken by the twelfth Kentucky, proved to be one of the Kentucky State guns sent to Camp Boone by Gov. Magoffin, during the early would stand like their cannon; 1 know there are enough of Kentuckians in the twentythird corps of this army-such as the 12th 14th, and 24th regiments-not only to take their guns, but themselves and all their traitor friends. If Sherman can only get Johnston to stand once, we will show you all at home that we are worthy of the name of Kentuckians

Our army is now across the Chattahoochie -it is on for Atlanta!

LATER.-News from the front show that pushing on for Macon, Georgia. Oh, where will Johnston stand? In fact, the standing will soon hear of them being run into the all, the buyer, instead of a purchaser, be earthworks, in defence, we have not ye gulf of Mexco by Sherman .- They can't stand there.

LT. H -.. Yours.

IN THE FIELD, BEFORE ATLANTA, GA.,] July 15, 1864. Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:

Since my last there has nothing of importance transpired, only we moved a little nearer to the rebel stronghold. It is in plain view from camp. I do n't think, from what I can learn, that Johnston will make a stand there. Our army is in fine spirits and the boys are anxious for the chance to pitch into the "Johnnies," -we only pray for the safety of our friends at home from those thieving guerrillas. You may expect to hear a good account from Sherman's army soon.

Accompanying this I send you two rebel papers, and one Chattanooga paper, hoping they may may be of some use to you.

I am, as ever, yours, LT. H-

HADLEY, P. O. WARREN, COUNTY, KY., July 16th, 1864. Editors Frankfort Commonwealth:

Having very recently become acquainted with your valuable paper, I have at once determined to subscribe for it.

I am glad to find the Commonwealth a truly loyal paper; of unflinching faithfulness, and devoted attachment to the noble cause of our glorious old Union. Unlike the Louis ville Democrat-(which behind its pretended mask of Constitutional Loyalty, is doing all in its power to encourage and assist the disloyal sentiment which exists deeply rooted in the hearts of the rebel sympathizers who are among us; and to give aid and comfort to this fiendish rebellion)-it does not seek popularity and favor with the Union party, while at the same time, it is exerting all its influences and energies for the overthrow of our great and glorious Republic.

Hoping you will ever continue steadfast in the cause you have so zealously espoused and faithfully defended.

I remain, very respectfully, M. M. T.

SUPERIORITY OF AMERICAN ARTILLERY. - The destruction of the Alabama by the Kearsarge is a striking vindication of the superierity of the heavier armament of our gunboat as compared with the lighter metal of 1812, when our vessels, armed with 48 pounds ers were constantly superior to the English ships armed with 32 pounders. The Kearsarge has a battery of two 11-inch shell disturbing prices. So long as it has a special use among us, it will be preferred to the currency, because of that use. Its rate will consequently be advanced, and a similar advance will be levied upon all actual values, arge has a battery of two 11-inch shell and all the preservation prices. So long as it has a special with a special with starvation to the prostration of our commerce, the Rotshchilds and Erlingers of Europe, through their financial Wall to be received here excepting upon permitted to be received here excepting upon permitted street agents, will fight us in our vitals with exaggerated gold, and, while thus exciting in General Orders No. 20, current series from these Headquarters, and Steamboats. pounders throwing sixty-four pounds, mak-

Sensible and Correct Views.

article. We have time and again expressed id way to recover our prosperity and selfthe opinion that the Government should respect. portation of coin, and the purchase of foreign bills of exchange. We believe that no use of courting their favor longer.

From Wilke's Spirit of the Times, July 16.

premium of two hundred and eighty-four! Forbearance is the germ of retribution; not the means to guage the rising heat, and depending on ourselves? know just when endurance will cease to be a ever saw. They were prepared for a siege, who had long begrudged the Federal finan- land, and other European powers which un ces their superior credit, have united to "corner" the whole market stock of the precious metal, that they may dole it out, so as at once to gorge their greed and depress the public credit.

the result of the "natural laws of trade" we would be the fate of French and English ers. Then the twenty-third corps marched hear so much about; nor does it represent the commerce before the ceaseless ravages of from the extreme right to the extreme left, ply the result of a conspiracy, by which a member, also, that while commerce is a prise of the enemy, we got across the river hived the sixty or seventy millions of mar- us a matter of secondary moment. With by starvation prices, and stab the credit of the Government. To cover their designs, remain in power three months, which caused they have defamed the Treasury, and chargfour volleys into their right flank, they fled, ed upon its ministers what was the result of time power like the United States. The leaving their artillery behind them. One their own criminal device. Congress, alarm- British Ministry have always evinced a coned by the unlooked for rise in gold, ignorantly attributed the inflation to the fierce upward part of the rebellion. I only wish the rebel accepted the converse of the proposition, and would stand like their cannon: I know there who labored with like interest to beat gold on these occasions, threatened nominterdown; nor see that these surface flies had wheel, Their legislation, therefore, was a lugubrious failure; and the forestallers at the hub were enabled, through their orators and Again, as to foreign war, ournals, to make another outcry against the act against gambling in time sales as "an in thousand men. To land that number of terference with the laws of trade." Doubt- effective troops would require the embarkaless, the sudden stoppage of "quotations" fa-tion from Europe, in the way of sailors, vored the schemes of those who had hived teamsters, navies, sappers and miners, of the treasure; but gold would have risen all some 600,000 men. The extent of their line the same without the Treasury bill; and it of communication with Europe - which was a sheer piece of luck to the conspirators would be their base of supplies-would be, the rebs won't stand at Atlanta, but are that they had acquired its control and were at least, 3000 miles, and be liable, always, to prepared to "put it up," just as the bill the assaults and interruptions of our fleets. against time sales happened to be passed. He But admit such an army to be landed, what who has engaged to deliver an article on a would become of it before the hoses which a days of the rebellion are played out. You given day must, if he have none, buy of those thoroughly inspired people would array will soon hear of them being run into the who have it; and if those who have it hold against it? Opposed by the new science of

> Such is the case with gold to-day. It has been artfully withdrawn from "the neutral penetrate this land against the resistance o laws of trade;" and unless some remedy be a united North? devised to check the designs of the nefarious conspirators who manage it, it may be "put up" to 400; and while the Government is sunle n debt through enormous purchases, the poor man's pound of meat will cost him eigh y cents, his ten cent loaf will shrink to one third its former size, and tea and coffee will ourselves also, that against the new methods be known to him only through tradition.

These being the facts, the question prehis juggling with its miseries and how long the Government will suffer such a conspir acy against its interest. It is manifest that the cancer cannot be resisted by ordinary legislation. Palliatives and surface reme dies have been tried without effect, so we must resort to the scalpel and extirpate the We do not mean by this that we should hang the forestallers (which the exasperated people will be apt to do them-selves should gold be "put" much higher,) but to annihilate gold itself, so far as it is a medium of traffic, and to allow the currency to healthily assume its place The only real ase we have for gold, at present, is for importations and for duties; let us, then, reorm our foreign policy, and pass a non-in tercourse act against all foreign powers who merce by the withdrawal from the rebels of least make an offset to the outrage, and save act against them as allies. ourselves the vital drain which the one sided o see how long he can live without blood. Nearly all of our gold goes abroad for use-

our commerce, which of itself would invigorate our finances and restore our credit, we should close our port, double our taxes, and make our currency the sole medium of pur-Prices would then become uniform, and gold being of no active use, would reshock to a cherished British notion. This and all the Chases and Fessendens in the is a curious repetition of the experience of disturbing prices. So long as it has a spe-shall find that, in addition to the prostration or merchandize of any species whatever. and all the necessaries of the people. The our people with starvation prices, plunge our guns throwing two hundred and sixty-four true remedy, therefore, is, the resumption of overtasked national finances into utter ruin pounds of metal, one 30-pound rifle pivot our commerce on the ocean, and the subse- In brief, this gold conspiracy must be quickly throwing thirty pounds, and two light 32- quent payment of duties with the currency checked, and bread reduced to reasonable regularly permitted.

It will be objected that France and Engadopt a non-intercourse policy with Eng-land and France, or at least prohibit the ex-recognize the Confederacy and raise the blockade. It is not unlikely that they would; The Gold Conspiracy--Its True Remedy. man a soldier. We have had our ports open; Forbearance has its limits. Gold is at a and lo! the vital drain, the false prosperity into our fold, where they belong. and softened virtue of the North! Does any one dispute we would not have hewn our way and it is, perhaps, to be regretted that those further toward the heart of the rebellion if our who corruptly trade against its temper, have ports had been closed, and we were sternly

As to any war which might result from a virtue. Gold, with its starvation track, may declaration of non-intercourse, we can afford soon be at a premium of four hundred and eighty-four! Its fluctuation is with a hand-are always two sides to a war, and the first 'ul of public enemies in Wall street-mem- question of each party is-What do we risk ? bers, some of them, of the Copperhead con- Our answer is, that whenever we make up ventions; and agents, others of them, of our minds to relinquish commerce, France European banking Jews-who are the paland England are practically at our mercy. trons of the insurgent cause, and of the Well, our commerce is already gone; and Confederate loan. These worthy operators, it cannot be restored until France and Eng-Confederates corsairs have done this to our The recent rise in gold, therefore, is not enormous trade, let us ask ourselves, What knot of heartless Jews in rebel interests have vital interest with Western Europe, it is to ketable coin, that they may excite the people England especially, it is the very breath of its loss, through a war with a great mari sciousness of this, and at the very time they were granting belligerent shelter to their betting of the stock exchange. They did slave allies, and threatening war for the not reflect, that this stimulation was exactly seizure of the Trent, they were shaking with balanced by the equal effort of those who a secret dread that the United States would course as an alternative for piracy, and quo nothing to do with the impulsion of the ted British practice in reply to British blus ter, the country would have been out of its

Again, as to foreign war, let us imagine all Europe in accord, and endeavoring to at ncapacity of Government, and to accuse the tack us with an army of three hundred made our march to Richmond. How many miles, then, could this invading force hope to

As to the danger of our seacoast cities that makes the lightest call of all, on our concern. Our floating batteries and harbor rams would have an immense advantage over any irod clads built light enough to cross the ocean; and we have but to remind of harbor and maratime defence we have not yet succeeded in burning or capturing sents itself how long the public will endure the third-rate sea-coast cities of Wilming therefore, for Boston, Portland, or New York.

or even the feeblest harbor on our coast! Thus we have in our hands all the advan tages of aggression, all the superiorities of defence; and yet we sit tamely down, enduring the most atrocious wrongs, without any resolute effort at retaliation. We believe the operations of our interior trade and the to these Headquarters weekly. Any rail army purchases of the Government cannot be continued under the blighting machina tions of the gold conspirators, we propose to adopt the only remedy that is really equal guard, to these Headquarters. to their full correction. We propose, in short, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall declare the currency receivable for are not ready to allow us to revive our com duties, and appeal to the patriotism of the which commanding officers are charged to country for an additional loan. We next probelligerent rights. If those powers refuse, pose that a demand shall be made on foreign is beyond question. and we are to continue to relinquish our powers for a withdrawal of shelter to the commerce through such injustice, let us at rebel pirates, on a pain of a non-intercourse

We might say to these foreign powers vested the rebels with belligerent attributes spectacle of a strong man opening his veins under the impression they would be able tions: soon to acquire prize courts and establish a maratime status of their own; but it having of the county in which the applicant lives, ess luxury, and the remainder is required at been demonstrated through three years of home to meet the duties on articles which effort, they owe their existence solely to exwe had better either produce for ourselves or do without. It is through the demand thus robbing and burning peaceful traders on the do without. It is through the demand this created that gold is forced up and prices trebled on every necessary of life it is supposed to represent. posed to represent.

When this latter evil shall have exceeded that, though they possibly acted unadvisedly the limits of forbearance, the time will have at the outset in granting these rights, they come for the remedy to be applied. If, could not now be ignorant of the true nature could not now be ignorant of the true nature therefore, we are not to be allowed to resume of the struggle between the Federal Govern ment and its revolted citizens, or be unaware that the authority of our Government would be easily restored over them if this foreign support of the rebellion be withdrawn. That, in short we could no longer hesitate to regard these belligerent privilemain quietly in bank, without a market ges and support of an insurgent, who had not price. The gold required to meet the interest on the public debt might then be easily obtained. The supply from California, in obtained. The supply from California, in this aggressions, and, in fact, a covert war. case of an act of non-exportation, would be If this just protest and appeal shall not oblargely in excess, or it could be procured by tain justice at their hands, the least we can loan from Russia, or other friendly powers. do will be to turn our back upon any of these This is the only sensible way to deal with powers, just as any self-respecting gentleman the English models. The armament of the gold. Give it a preference, in any shape, would close his door against a former asso Alabama was made in accordance with the over the Government currency, and you at ciate who persisted upon keeping a blackEnglish ideas, and her fate will be a rude once exaggerate its value; and all the laws, and in his company.

pounders throwing sixty-four pounds, making a total of five guns throwing three hundred and fifty pounds of metal.

Description of the direction of the content of the cont

prefer the latter. It is the most thorough not, provisions will soon rise beyond its pur-We commend to our readers the annexed and most manly; and it is also the most rap chasing capacity; unless, indeed, it deprive gold of its domineering attribute, and stop

its leak by exportation. We have not been in favor of the foreign policy of the Administration; but we will whole war debt is going to be repudiatedbe glad to support Mr. Lincoln, if he will blockade. It is not unlikely that they would; promptly demand foreign powers the recall wealthy capitalists, and the people are not but does any one believe, in the face of the of belligerent rights from our revolted citiexperiences of this war, that the rebels would zens, or if he will declare the alternative of such a policy would bring those govern- be benefitted by such a course? Their ports non-intercourse, in case it be refused. If Mr. ments to their true bearings at once. They have been already sufficiently open to enable Lincoln will not thus vindicate the nation, are both against us, and have done all they them to obtain all the material of war they and exhibit a dignified resentment, we are can to our injury, and to advance the rebel the sea than we have had commerce to feed tion is in fighting trim; and should war recause. Open and direct war with us would their rapacity. The only effects, therefore, sult, as we are sure it will not, from our just not have aided the rebels more. There is which would follow the raising of the block-demand, we could call our frigates home, and ade, would be to debauch the rebels with an through an alliance offensive and defensive enervating luxury, and deprive them of that with the Dominican and Mexican Republics. vigorous simplicity which has made every expel monarchy from this continent, and sweep the British and Spanish West Indies

Frankfort Cemetery by Moonlight

Dedicated to Mrs. E. and Mr. L.

BY LUCIA SUMMERS.

Overlooking the Kentucky, Rose in crags the wooded height; And a rugged path wound upward, Slowly 'mid the shades of night; Beetling cliffs towr'd far above it, Cooling springs beside it sang, Just as when they heard and echoed Indian whoop and battle clang.

Upward, upward, far and farther, Ran the narrow road ahead; Till upon the forest summit Stood the homes of the voiceless dead: Gentle vales and elevations Rose and fell beneath our feet, Calm before us stood each tablet. Sighing grove and quiet street.

White and still as those beneath it, Rose the monument of Boone. With its guard of oak and plane trees, Silvered by the bright'ning moon: Proud and tall like Freedom's watch tow'r, O'er Kentucky's sleeping braves, One lone column pierced the heavens, Keeping guard above their graves.

And within a neighb'ring vista, Lay Tecumseh's deadly foe, Hoary with his country's honors, Ere for him time ceased to flow: There are others brave and noble Once among the names of earth, Who have all for her cold pillow Changed the forum and the hearth. CRITTENDEN sleeps here as gently, As if downy couch were his;

Powerful no more in Senates, To create their destinies: And around 'neath every pine grove, Gather bumbler stones in sight, All beneath the lordly forest, Now in shadow, now in light.

We were four; and long we lingered In the grove or open glade, Where the trembling flick'ring shadows, Here and there around us played: Long ago with lost ones straying, Two had oft this prospect viewed; Two, of other lands reminded, Dreamed their fairy scenes renewed.

And we said, in pensive parting, So in death-sleep let us lie, With the grove's perpetual requiem, Mingling with the stream hard by. Let the velvet turf grow o'er us; Let the vine our names entwine, And, in type of that of heaven, Bid the moonlight on us shine. JULY 18TH, 1864.

Bringing the Rebels to Taw. Gen. Ewing, commanding the Western Military Division of Kentucky, has issued the following orders :

"I. Until further orders no rebel or disyal person living in Kentucky, west of the ouisville and Nashville Railroad, and east of the Tennessee river, shall ship produce to market or receive supplies by railroad or river. No shipment will be made or receiv ed except at military stations, and then only on the permits of the commanding officers who are charged with the execution of thi therefore, that forbearance has reached its order. A list of names of persons to whom utmost limits; and believing, moreover, that permits have been issued will be forwarded road agent or captain of a boat making shipments in violation of this order, will be promptly arrested and forwarded, under

"IV. No arms or ammunition will be sold by any merchant or trader within the abov described limits, except on special permit issue only when the loyalty of the purchaser

"V. This order, as regards the L. & N. R R., applies also to disloyal persons living east of the road.' To secure the rigid enforcement of this or-

magnetism is virtually inflicting. As the mildly but firmly, that they doubtless inder, Col. FAIRLEIGH, commanding Post at case stands now, we present the strange vested the rebels with belligerent attributes. Louisville approunced the following regula-Louisville, announced the following regula-1st. The certificate of the Provost Marsha

> or of the nearest military commander, vouch ing for the loyalty of the party desiring the permit, will be required before the permit will be granted 2d. Bills of the goods for which permits are desired must be made out in duplicate,

> and the quantity and species of every article of merchandise for shipment must be stated in the bills. 3d. The sale of arms and ammunition either by wholesale or retail, will not be permitted, except upon the most positiv proof of loyalty, and the sale of this class o

> nerchandise will be restricted to the abso ute necessities of the loyal people. 4th. Major Geo. F. White, 3d Kentuck Cavalry, is placed in charge of the "Permit Department" at Post Headquarters, and wil give permits, as herein indicated, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, A. M., and 2

> Subsequently, Col. FAIRLEIGH issued the annexed orders :-1. An authoritative construction of Gen-

and 5 o'clock, P. M.

eral Orders, No. 14, Headquarters 2d Divis, ion District of Kentucky, has been made on District of Kentuckiy, has been made-which interdicts the shipment from the M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M. ar-We insist upon it that less than this we can. North or elsewhere to the disloyal merchants universe cannot prevent that inequality from not do, and if we do not do it speedily, we or other disloyal citizens of this city, goods

> from these Headquarters, and Steamboats. Railroads, and Express companies are for bidden to deliver any goods so shipped unless

By order of Lieut. Col. THOS B. FAIRLEIGH Lieutenant and Post Aujutant.

A Copperhead and a Demagogue. Hon. Lazarus W. Powell, a Senator from

Kentucky, while in our city on Sunday, on his way home from Washington, said in a mixed crowd, as we are told, "I tell you this every cent of it. It is in the hands of the going to have their horses and cows sold and their farms mortgaged, to pay them what they can well enough do without.'

In the same connection, and not five minutes afterwards, he denounced the new in-The na- come tax law as the greatest outrage ever perpetrated in the form of law-declaring that it levied a tax of ten per cent. upon all incomes over \$600, and that those upon whom it was imposed would not bear it.

Thus the vile demagogue and malignant Copperhead seeks to turn everything to account in his relentless warfare upon the Gov ernment. He would set the rich against i by appeals to their sordid avarice; and the poor, by exciting their prejudices against the rich; would reduce the Republic to anarchy in the hope of reconstructing the Democratic party (the rebel portion of it included) up on the ruins. Well, he knows that the best means of accomplishing his purpose, the most fatal blow he can strike the Government, the greatest aid he can give his rebel triends, is to impair the confidence that now everywhere exists in the public faith, the national honor, and the integrity of the American people. Let it once be believed that it 18 possible that our national debt may be repudiated, and submission to a dissolution of the Union, or the restoration of the rule of the traitors is unavoidable.

In this connection let it not be forgotton that this threat of Repudiation is the logical consequence of the Democratic doctine of the right of secession. Standing with his party upon the doctrine, Mr. Powell holds, of course that the war debt, like the war itself, is unconstitutional and must be repudiated. The only condition precedent is that the Democratic party shall get into power.- Evansville Journal.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TO NIC .- We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dys pepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; i strengthens the whole nervous system; i creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 pe bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. June 27, 1864-336-tw&wly.

WHOOPING COUGH. - The proofs of cures o the most distressing cases of whooping cough by Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam, speak louder than words to the merits of this incomparable remedy. A grateful patient writes: "I am happy to bear my testimony to the wonderful powers of your Balsam in curing my children of the most distressing whooping-cough, after every other means had failed." Can any result be more gratifying? What a load of suffering was removed by the use of this noble Cough Balsam. Sold at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and by all druggists. 50 cents per bottle.

BEDFORD SPRINGS: TRIMBLE COUNTY, KY.

THESE Springs are now open for the recep tion of visitors. A regular four-horse Coach will leave Jericho, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, (33 miles from Louisville,) every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

PARKER & SON. day, and Saturday.

June 8, 1864-tw10t*331.

Observer and Reporter, Lexington, copy to

amount \$5, and charge Commonwealth office

Kentucky Central Kailroad WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northestern Cities and Towns. But one change of

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at :35 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at A. M. and 2 P. M. ONE PASSENGER TRAIN Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, Sundays excepted) at 11:05 a. m. Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily,

Sundays excepted) at 12:20 p. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning. LEAVE ARRIVE Nicholasville .12:20 P. M. Covington 6:00 P. M Lexington1:10 P. M. Chicago9:00 A. M. Cincinnati......7:00 P. M. St. Louis.....10:46 A. M. And at Cincinnati, make connection with the

Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:40, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 p. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R.

for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

A. H. RANSOM,

Nov. 30, 1863-tf.

Gen'! Ticket Agent.

Nov. 30, 1863-tf. Gen'l Ticket Agent. Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

N and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as fol-

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:33 EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35

A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro and Belleview, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

Salmon.
Scarlet.
Solferino,
Favn Drab.
Light Fin Drab.
For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods.
Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Chil-

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frank

M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M. arriving at Frankfortat 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P.
M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily
(Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily
(Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A.

M. to 5 P. M.

M. to 5 P. M.

"Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook SAMUEL GILL

NEW MUSIC STORE! BRADBURY PIANOS Cabinet Organs, SHEET MUSICIA

CHARLES SCHULTZE.

At the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, Office No. 5, Higgins' Block, Main Street,

July 21, 1864-346-1m-chg. Lex. Unionist.

August Election-Sheriff's Proclamation. N pursuance of law, notice is hereby given, that a General Election will be held on

MONDAY, AUGUST 1ST, 1864, at which time the qualified voters of Franklin county will assemble at the several voting places their respective precincts, and vote for person of fill the several offices to be filled, as follows: One qualified person as Judge of the Court of Appeals, from the Second Appellate District. One qualified person, as Senator from the District composed of the counties of Franklin, Anderson and Woodford.

ne qualified person, as Sheriff of Franklin coun ty.
The polls will be opened at 6 o'clock, A. M., on said day, and closed at 7 o'clock, P. M.
H. B. INNIS, Sheriff of Franklin Co Frankfort, Ky., July 1, 1864-te-339.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!!

SHRYOCK & REA

AVE leased the Carriage Manufactory of Heming & Quin, and are Heming & Quin, and are prepared to exe-ute all orders for new work in the neatest, most abstantial, and promptest manner. Every description of Carriage and Buggy Re-pairing executed in the very best style. They solicit patronage, and promise to give atisfaction. Terms, Cash.
Frankfort, June 22, 1864—335-3m.



URES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleassant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggista generally. May 25, 1864-w&twly-325.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, against
Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defts.

N pursuance to an order of the Pendleton Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in August next, it being County Courtday, on credits of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wire Suspension Bridge over main Licking rivers and pension Bridge over main Licking river at said place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, franaise, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The archaser will be required to execute bands with

ood security, bearing interest from date. C.A. WANDELOHR, Commissioner FALMOUTH, June 27, 1864-336-6tw3w.



F'LUX! STRICKLAND'S

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

Sa composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhœa and Dysente-ry. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of housands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

world for Diarrhea and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhea and Dysentery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!

You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50-

May 25, 1864-w&tw1y-325.

FAMILY DYE COLORS Patented October 13, 1863.



nets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Childrens' Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT AN

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes.)

to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS,

260 Broadway, Boston For sale by druggists and dealers generally. Nov. 25, 1363 wly.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large, JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors. First District-LUCIEN ANDERSON Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.
Third District—R. L. WINTERSMITH. Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

> AUGUST ELECTION. For Judge Court of Appeals.

M. M. BENTON, OF KENTON.

Laws of 1863-1864. A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who de

sire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Among the delegates elected by the Indiana State Convention to the Chicago

The New York Herald says the Dem ocratic Peace Convention should be held at Detroit, in order to be near the Canada bor der where George W. Sanders and Jake Thompson sojourn. They have changed the time of meeting, now let them change the place.

The Louisville Press says that the Boston Herald is out in favor of Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE as the nominee of the Chicago Convention. It says, "military men are generally poor legislators.'

A scouting party of twelve men, in command of Captain Davis, of the 162d Ohio National Guard, fell into an ambuscade of rebel guerrillas, about five miles from Owenton, Owen county, Ky, a few days ago, A brisk fight took place, and Captain Davis being largely outnumbered, had to retreat Two of his men were captured and one wounded. The rebels also captured six

IMPORTANT ORDER .- Major General Rous SEAU has just issued an order to the effect that "the telegraph line between Nashville and Smithland, being continually molested by guerrillas and other evil disposed persons the disloyal citizens living within five miles of the line, in either direction, will hereafter be held responsible for its preservation, and whenever the line is broken, or otherwise injured, such disloyal citizens may be assessed to paydamages, and required to make all necessary repairs, or assist in making them when notified. The citizens can and must prevent the breaking of the line.'

As was to be Expected.

The Louisville Journal is very vindictive against Mr. Lincoln, in its issue of July subsequent declaration, that if the circum 23d, because he did not permit Mr. GREELEY to negotiate A PEACE with GEORGE N. SAN DERS, and his co rebels, at Niagara Falls,when they had no authority to negotiate.

In our humble judgment GEORGE N. SAN DERS, and his colaborers in rebellion, had no other purpose than to make political capital for the nominee of the Chicago Convention-and if the readers of the Journal will only watch the course of that paper, they will very soon come to the conclusion, irof George N. Sanders & Co-to grant all that the Southern Confederacy asks.

The slaves that have been enlisted in Ken tucky promise to make fine soldiers. Most of them have in their veins the best white blood of the State, with black blood enough to make them intensely loyal. When we speak of the best blood of Kentucky we do not mean the blood of Southernized Yankees, such as the Journal editor, who during the siege of Frankfort took refuge behind crino line. A mixture of that kind would detract from the quality of negroes as fighting men It is fortunate for the negroes that the Journal man seeks the protection of white wome when frightened. - Cincinnati Gazette, July 19.

The scurrilous allusion to one of the Editors of the Journal in this paragraph is simply an utter and unmitigable falsehood. As the Gazette is an influential paper, and rebel correspondents and the Peace Demo claims to be a respectable one, we hope we shall be pardoned for taking notice of this Chicago Convention that it would have been low scandal in its columns - Louisville Jour-

had been the theme of jeers and ridicule for ded for consumption in the Northern mar Whew! How many papers would claim to strategy, and make what capital where the meeting of the be respectable, or decent, or truthful, if the Convention at Chicago. Louisville Journal were the standard?

Query? Why did not the Journal quote all of the Gazette's paragraph?

The capture of Atlanta is supposed to be eating houses of that city. events would be so harmonious with their basks in his continuous smile.

The authorities of Ohio are energetially at work to raise the quota of that State, under the recent call of the President. Twenty one regiments are being raised,one of which is intended to be composed of representative recruits.

A Fortress Monroe despatch says closed its sittings in this city yesterday. that Gen. "Baldy" Smith has returned to Butler on board, was fired upon by a rebel trust, will have your approval battery. What damage was done is not

ington, July 22, says, the public should know that most of the sensational paragraphs, which appear in the New York World as reference to all statements that have recent selves your obedient servants.

W. Dennison, of Ohio, Chm'n. ly been published concerning Cabinet changes. The assertion in the World of Wednesday, that Secretary Stanton had resigned, or been removed, never had the slightest foundation in fact or in rumor; every body in Washington knew it to be utterly of the World.

CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS .- The 25th ult Southern Atlantic Blockading Squadron reports the capture of two small blockaderunners, with thirty bales of cotton, ten boxes of tobacco and one rebel emmissary.

THE FIGHT AT ATLANTA-4,000 PRISON Convention, is Washington Bradley, of Law- ERS TAKEN.-Fuller dispatches from Generrence county, who served two years in the al Sherman were received by Government this morning. The fighting day before yesterday was done mainly by the corps under ommand of General Hooker, who reports that he has taken 4,000 prisoners. The full acceptance. enemy were beaten back with great slaughter at all points. There is no doubt that Gensuperseded General Johnston.

> From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 23. The Peace Negotiations at Niagara Falls. In our issue of Friday was published at ength the correspondence between Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, Professor J. B. Hol. comb, of Virginia, and George N. Sanders, osmopolitan, who assumed to act for the ey, the authorized mediam of a semi-official

of the United States. From the tenor of this correspondence is appears that the President was previously fidence in their correctness. advised of the presence of these gentlemen at Niagara Falls, and their desire to open a correspondence. The President seems to have labored under the impression that Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, was also present an impression that Messrs. Clay and Holcomb found it necessary to remove in a post script to their first letter in answer to Mr Greelev's preliminary note.

It further appears that the President was It further appears that the President was led to believe that these gentleman were at Niagara Falls, duly accredited from Richs mond, as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace. And it was to be stablishment of peace. And it was led to believe that these gentleman were at Niagara Falls, duly accredited from Richs to the establishment of peace. And it was, doubtless, under these impressions that he was induced to authorize Mr. Greelev to tender them a safe conduct into the United States, and to send his private Secretary, Mr

Hav with instructions to Niagara Falls All this is apparent from the preliminary orrespondence, and it required an entire leter on the part of the rehel negotiators to explain the fact that they had no authority to act for the Richmond Government. They could give no further assurance, excepting their own statement of the case, that they were in its confidential employment. The subsequent declaration that if the circum. to act for the Richmond Government. They stances disclosed in the correspondence were communicated to Richmond, they "would at once be invested with the authority' which Mr. Greelev, already supposed they possessed, is an assumption for which they had no warrant, and they could not reason ably expect that it would be accepted for more than an assumption.

As Mr. Greeley remarks this was a materially different state of the case from that understood to exist by the President. Stripped of even the semi-official character, under which they had managed to open their negotiations, they could not be recognized by resistably, that its object is the same as that the President in any other than the most general terms. Hence the style adopted by the President in addressing his further in structions "to all whom it may concern and over which they expend a good deal of unnecessary indignation. No other than a very conceited and inflated person would pre sume, upon his individual responsibility, to open negotiations upon a subject of such tremendous import, without a shadow of au thority, and yet expect official or personal

ecognition on the part of the Government. The self constituted negotiators take exeptions to the conditions which the President names. It might, perhaps, have been as well to omit one of these conditions as preliminary to further negotiations. We should have then understood whether the rebels were willing to treat for peace on the basis of the integrity of the whole Union. It seems to us, regarding as we do the whole business as an arranged affair between the cracy, to get an issue for the benefit of the wiser to restrict the issue to the vital question of the integrity of the Union, without Ah! "an ounce of civet, good apothecary!" involving ulterior considerations. However The "Canada boy" affects dignity and re. having drawn out the President, the rebels spectability! After his Falstaffian bravery proceed to inject a stump speech into the body of their correspondence. It is intenover a month, he puts forth what he wants ket, and for the benefit of the Peace Democ the people to believe a denial of a fact! racy exclusively, who will doubtless take the And he talks about claims to respectability! clue thus afforded by their old masters in

> A correspondent of the Boston Transcript thus defines the attention of waiters at the

one of the events for which the Chicago Toward a plate of beans customer your Democratic Convention is waiting If Grant waiter is silent or gruff: to a corned beef should happen to take Petersburg, and imapplicant he is civil; in the presence of prove his chances of entering the rebel Capboiled mutton he may condescend to a joke; ital, the happiness and serenity of the Peace sirloin steak provokes his volubility-while Democracy will be made complete The two the lover of roast fowl and oyster sauce ball" has been celebrated in pathetic song.

Gov. Andy Johnson's Acceptance.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 9th 1864. HON. ANDREW JOHNSON, Dear Sir: The undersigned have great pleasure in performing the duty assigned to them of informing you of your unanimous nomination for the office of Vice President of the United States, by the National Union Convention, which

We enclose, also, a copy of the resolutions the front, and mentions a vague rumor that or platform of principles duality the front, and mentions a vague rumor that of by the Convention, to which your attended by the Convention of the co or platform of principles unanimously adopta steamer on James river, having General tion is respectfully invited, and which, we

The Committee need hardly add the as surance of their hearty concurrence in the action of the Convention, in selecting you as the candidate of the great majority of the The special correspondent of the leyal people of the country for the Vice Cincinnati Commercial, under date Wash- Presidency of the United States, nor of their conviction, that in so nominating you, the Convention but faithfully interpreted the wishes of their patriotic constituents.

Earnestly requesting your acceptance of special despatches from Washington, were the position to which you have been assignnever sent from here, either by telegraph or ed, and congratulating you upon the encour mail, but were manufactured out of whole aging prospects for the speedy suppression of the rebellion, and the extinguishment of its cloth in New York. This is the case with cause, we have the honor of subscribing our-

[Signed by all the Committee.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 2, 1864. Hon. William Dennison, Chairman, and others, Committee of the National Union Convention. GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the false, but people at a distance do not seem to be so well informed as to the mendacity the National Convention held at Baltimore, and enclosing a copy of the resolutions adopted by that body, was not received until the

> A reply on my part had been previously made to the action of the Convention in presenting my name, in a speech delivered in this city on the evening succeeding the day of the adjournment of the Convention, in which I indicated my acceptance of the distinguished honor conferred by that body, and defined the grounds upon which that acceptance was based, substantially saying what I now have to say. From the comments made upon that speech by the various presses of the country to which my attention has been directed, I considered it to be regarded as a

In view, however, of the desire expressed in your communication, I will more fully eral Hood who led the attacking force, has allude to a few points that have been heretotore presented.

My opinions on the leading questions at present agitating and distracting the public mind and especially in reference to the re-bellion now being waged against the Government and authority of the United States presume, are generally understood. Be fore the Southern people assumed a belliger ent attitude, (and repeatedly since,) I took occasion most frankly to declare the views Confederate Government, and Horace Gree- I then entertained in relation to the wicked surposes of the Southern politicians. They ntercourse on the part of the Government have since undergone but little, if any change. Time and subsequent events have rather confirmed than diminished my con

At the beginning of this great struggle, entertained the same opionion of it I do now and in my place in the Sentate, I denound ed it as treason, worthy the punishment of death, and warned the Government and people of the impending danger. voice was not heard or counsel heeded, until it was too late to avert the storm. It still his sentiments on the question of slavery, continued to gather over us without moles | which the Indianapolis Journal has deemed tation from the authorities at Washington, of sufficient interest to the people of Indiana spirit of patriotism, and bring traitors interrogatories to each of them to test their to the punishment due their crime, and soundness on "the main question." Their by force of arms, crush out and subdue the last vestige of rebel authority in every State. I felt then as now, that the Joseph was great, as the following response destruction of the Government was deliber. ately determined upon by wicked and design ing conspirators, whose lives and fortunes were pledged to carry it out; and that no the candidates of the district, in the public compromise, short of an unconditional re press, and not wishing to conceal any opin ournals were pleased to designate their rally ng cry, was not to secure their assumed ights in the Union, and under the Constitution: but to disrupt the Government, and establish an independent organization, based upon Wilmot Proviso in all the Territorial organ slavery, which they could at all times con-

The separation of the Government has for years past been the cherished purpose of the am in favor of the abolition of slavery in stern, patriotic heroism of Andrew Jackson they sullenly acquie ced, only to mature their diabolical schemes, and await the recurrence of a more favorable opportunity to execute them. Then the pretext was the tariff, and Jackson, after foiling their schemes of nullification and disunion, with prophetic perspicacity, warned the country against the re newal of their efforts to dismember the Gov.

In a letter dated May 1, 1833, to the Rev. A. J. Crawford, after demonstrating the heartless insincerity of the Southern nulli-

"Therefore the tariff was only a pretext and disunion and a Southern Confederacy the real bject. The next pretent will be the Negro, or

slavery question Time has fully verified this prediction and we have now not only "the negro, or slavery question," as the pretext, but the real cause of the rebellion, and both must go down together. It is vain to attempt to reconstruct the Union with the distracting element of slavery in it. Experience has demonstrated its incompatibility with free and republican Governments, and it would be unwise and unjust longer to continue it as one of the institutions of the country. While it remained subordinate to the Constitution and laws of the United States, I vielded to it my support, but when it became rebellious and attempted to rise above the Governmet, and control its action, I threw my humble in-

fluence against it. The authority of the Government is su preme, and will admit of no rivalry. nstitution can rise above it, whether it be slavery or any other organized power. our happy form of government all must be subordinate to the will of the people, when reflected through the Constitution and laws made pursuant thereto-State or Federal. This great principle lies at the foundation of every government, and cannot be disregard ed without the destruction of the Governmen itself. In the support and practice of correct principles we can never reach wrong re-sults; and by rigorously adhering to this great fundamental truth, the end will be the reservation of the Union, and the overthrow of an institution which has made was upon, and attempted the destruction of the

Government itself The mode by which this great changewishes, that they will go up to Chicago to piness of that man who called for "one fish the emancipation of the slave -- can be affected, is properly found in the power to

amend the Constitution of the United States. This plan is effectual, and of no doubtful authority; and while it does not contravene the timely exercise of the War Power by the President in his Emancipation Proclamation, it comes stamped with the authority of the people themselves, acting in accordance with the written rule of the supreme law of the land, and must therefore give more general satisfaction and quietude to the distracted public mind.

By recurring to the principles contained in the resolutions so unanimously adopted by the Convention, I find that they substantialaccord with my public acts and opinions heretofore made known and expressed, and are therefore most cordially endorsed and approved; and the nomination, having been conferred without any solicitation on my part is with the greater pleasure accepted.

In accepting the nomination, I might here

close, but I cannot forego the opportunity o saying to my old friends of the Democratic party proper, with whom I have so long and pleasantly been associated, that the hour has now come, when that great party can justly vindicate its devotion to true Democratic policy and measures of expediency. The war is a war of great principles. It in volves the supremacy and life of the Government itself. If the rebellion triumphs, tree government—North and South—fails. If, on the other hand, the Government is successful—as I do not doubt, its destiny is fix; ed, its basis permanent and enduring and its career of honor and glory just begun. In a great contest like this for the existence free government, the path of duty i patriotism and principle. Minor considerations and questions of administrative policy should give way to the higher duty of first preserving the Government; and then there will be time enough to wrangle over the men and measures pertaining to its adninistration.

This is not the hour for strife and division among ourselves. Such differences of opinion only encourage the enemy-prolong the war-and waste the country. Unity of ac tion and concentration of power should be our watch word and rallying cry. This accomplished, the time will rapidly approach when their armies in the field, the great pow er of the Rebellion, will be broken and crushed by our gallant officers and brave soldiers, and ere long they will return to their homes and firesides to resume again the avocations of peace, with the proud con ciousness that they have aided in the noble work of re establishing upon a surer and more permanent basis the great temple of American Freedom.

I am, gentleman,
With sentiments of high regard, Yours truly

ANDREW JOHNSON 4-00-1

From the Louisville Press. The Copperhead Candidate for Governor of Indiana on Slavery in 1849.

Joseph E. McDonald is the Copperhead candidate for Governor of Indiana. He has been making speeches throughout the State for some time past, in which he has denounced the war, and especially the abolition pol icy of the Administration, in the most un sparing terms; and to this fact is doubtless due, in great part, his nomination for Governor. McDonald wrote a letter in 1849 when he was a candidate for Congress, giving

ATTICA. July 3, 1849. Gentlemen: Having seen your circular t

1. I do admit and believe that Congres has a right to legislate on the subject o slavery for all the Territories of the United States, the District of Columbia inclusive. 2. I am in favor of the adoption of the izations.

3. I am in favor of the prohibition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. I outhern leaders. Baffled, in 1832, by the the District of Columbia, the citizens expressing a wish therefor. If this can not be done. I should then be in favor of removing the seat of government to free soil.

4 I am opposed to the admission of any nore slave States, from any Territory not roperly included in the Texas Compromise. I do not believe that Congress ought to disurb the compact entered into with Texas on

5. I am in favor of the exemption of the nomestead from execution.

6. I am in favor of the State Convention

to amend the Constitution.

Yours respectfully J. E. McDonald.

THE SON OF GEN. PRICE .-- In Charlton ounty, Mo, there is a German settlemen which was threatened with extermination by guerrillas. The people solicited Col. Ed win Price, son of Gen. Price, who had serv d in the rebel army under his father, but who had abandoned the rebel cause two years ago, to lead them in their defence. He consented, organized them, encamped them, and the guerrillas concluded to let the Germans alone. Colonel Price continues the organization, and the men are detailed quads to cultivate and harvest the crops the bottom, and he styles his little army t Army of the Bottom," and seems to sp all the dignity of a great commander. Tha is the way to clear the scoundrels out of both Missouri and Kentucky

SPECIAL NOTICES

If you want good old GUNPOWDER FREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine. December 25, 1863-tf.

FOURTH VOLUME

Of Metcalfe's Reports now ready-1st 2d and 3d an also be obtained, price \$5 00 each. Frankfort, July 8, 1864. 341

WANTED.

COLORED SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE, can find employment, by applying at this of-

tf.-346.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1864.

Sheriffalty.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JOSEPH H. BAILEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Frankin county, at the ensuing August election. June 1, 1864-328--te.

Appellate Judgeship.

We are authorized to announce M. M. BEN-TON, Esq., the nominee of the unconditional Union Convention for Judge of the Court of Appeals in the Second Appellate District.

We are authorized to announce Hon ALVIN DUVALL, as a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Court of Appeals.

A LIST OF LETTERS EMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 25th day of July, 1864, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Anderson, Joseph J. Munson, William Page, Wm. S. Risemare, W. E. Buckner, Azleth Bell, Lannin Read. Miss Sallie A. Bayless, Lieut. Albert Crutcher, Reuben Reinhart, John D. Smith, Z. F Smith, Miss Elizabeth Carter, W. G. Todd, Robert Williams, Mrs. Sallie Henner, Mrs. Mary E. Wilson, Mrs. Lucy Ann Lauck, J. F.

Persons calling for any of the above letters rill please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 7 o'clock, A. M., until

W. A. GAINES, P. M. July 25, 1864-1t.-348.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. HEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER that JOHN TANNER was committed to he Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder f his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and uly, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. overnor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do ereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the add John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of Farraed county, within one year from the date

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the 13d year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexon, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage of tammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish. July 24, 1864-3m-348.

OFFICE KENTUCKY STATE AGENCY,) WASHINGTON, D. C., P. O. Box 127.

C. D. PENNEBAKER, AGENT AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

WILL give prompt attention to the prosecution of Claims before any Department tion of Claims before any Department he Government, and any other business with the sovernment that may be confided to his care. He vill prosecute Claims before the Court of Claims Inited States, and the various Courts in the Dis trict of Columbia. Pensions and Claims for Arrears of Pay, and Bounties for Soldiers, their widows, or heirs, will receive especial attention

The following act is published for the benefit of all concerned. It must be strictly complied with. C. D. PENNEBAKER, Agent State of Kentucky.

AN ACT to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court subsistence supplies furnished to the army of

The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal against the United States growing out of the destruction or appropriation of, or damage to, property by the army or navy, or any part of the army or navy, engaged in the suppression of the rebellien, from the commencement to the close over \$100,000,000 per annum, an amount largely over \$100,000,000 per annum, and amount largely over \$100,000 per annum, and amount largely over \$100,000,000 per annum, and amount largely over \$100,000,000 per annum, and amount largel

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all claims of loval citizens in States not in rebellion, for army of the United States, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Quar termaster General of the United States, accom panied with such proofs as each claimant can pr sent of the facts in his case; and it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General to cause such claim to be examined, and, if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant and that the stores have been actually received or taken for the use of and used by said army, then to report each case to the Third Auditor of the Treas- ington, is over ary, with a recommendation for settlemen ec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all claims

of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion for su sistence actually furnished to said army, and re ceipted for by the proper officer receiving the currency by the same, or which may have been taken by such First National Bank, Louisville, Ky., officers without giving such receipt, may be sub mitted to the Commissary General of Subsistence accompanied with such proof as each claiman may have to offer; and it shall be the duty of the Commissary General of Subsistence to cause ea claim to be examined, and, if convinced that it ust, and of the loyalty of the claimant, and the the stores have been received or taken actually or the use of and used by said army, then to re port each case for payment to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with a recommendation for set-

Approved July 4, 1864. July 25, 1864—348—twtf.

MEDICAL COLLEGE,

Of OHIO, CINCINNATI,

THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES begins on Tuesday, November 1, 1864, and John W. Sanders, will continue sixteen weeks.

Total Fees: Professors' (seven,) Dissection, Hospital and Matriculation, \$85 00. Address, C. G. COMEGYS, Dean July 22, 1864. 347.—1m.

Dissolution.

thorized to settle the business.

J. L. MOORE, W. B. MOORE. P. S .- J. L. MOORE will continue the busines at the old stand, on Main street. Frankfort, Ky., July 20th, 1864.-346-twtf.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncom promising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People done It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement -a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house-an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS-Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00 Weekly, per year..... 2 00 The terms are low; and considering the

reat increase in price of paper, &c., requires hat the subscription should be a large one Will friends every where exert themselves? A. G. HODGES. Address, Frankfort, Kentucky.

THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on

Monday, September 5, 1864, and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session

ase of sickness. July 20, 1864.

No deduction made for absence except in

LOST!! N Sunday, July 11th, a sum of money in Postal Currency—supposed to be about five Dollars. The finder will confer a favor, and be suitably rewarded, by leaving the same with

The Government Loan \$200,000,000!

THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period notless than ten or more than forty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.

UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five percent. interest is to be paid semi-annually IN COIN.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION adds from one to three per cent. per annum to its value.

THE RATE OF INTEREST on this loan, although but five per cent. in coin is as much greater in currency, as the difference between the market value of currency and gold.

AS A RULE, the five per cent. specie securities of all solvent governments are always par or above, and currency now funded in the National Loan, will be worth its face in gold, besides pay ing a regular and liberal percentage to the holder. NO SECURITIES OFFER SO GREAT IN DUCEMENTS, it is believed, as the various descriptions of U.S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties er stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for Quartermasters' stores and country is holden to seemed the country is holden to secure the payment of both

principal and interest in coin. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to or include any claim. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal over \$100,000,000 per annum, an amount largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for payment of gold interest.

THESE BONDS MAY BE SUBSCRIBED FOR IN SUMS FROM \$50 UP TO ANY MAGNI-TUDE, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into noney at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Wash-

\$70,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED in AND BY

ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are depositaries of public money, and all RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS hroughout the country, (acting as agents of the

Vational Depository Banks,) will furnish informaion on application and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS. July 4, 1864-tw4w-340.

High School for Boys and Girls. which they propose adding a Primary Department, including boys and girls.

June 20, 1864-tw&w3t-334. STATE OF KENTUCKY, Ss. FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT, JULY TERM, 1864.

against William Sanders, Letitia Sanders, Henry Sanders, Alexander San ders, and Tilman Sanders, heirs | Defendants, at law of William Sanders, Sr.,

deceased. HIS day Plaintiff filed his petition for a division of lands which belonged to William San-lers, Sr., deceased, at his death, and showed that acers, Sr., deceased, at his death, and showed that
Alexander Sanders and Tilman Sanders, two of
SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent: Those indebted by note or account to J. L.
Moore, or J. L. Moore & Son, will be expected to
make immediate payment. Either party are authorized to settle the business. it is ordered that notice of the aloresaid applica-tion be published in the newspaper called the Commonwealth, published at Frankfort, Ken-tucky, for three weeks consecutively, giving said non-residents notice of said application, that

hey may appear thereto.

THOS. N. LINDSEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.
A copy attest: A. H. RENNICK, Clerk C. C. July 20, 1864-346-tw&w3w.

STATEMENT

WEITZEL & BERBERICH, MERCHANT TAILORS. WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the INSURANCE COMPANY.

satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-tf.

ANDERSON COUNTY COURT, MAY TERM 1864. George Thompson, &c., Plaintiffs, Equity. Septimus Thompson, Defendant. THIS day the Plaintiffs filed their petition herein for the appointment of Commissioners to make a divison of the lands of Silas N. Thompson, deceased, in Anderson county, amongst his heirs, and for an assignment of dower to the

his heirs, and for an assignment of dower to the widow, and it appearing that Septimus Thompson is a non-resident of Kentucky, it is further ordered that a copy of this notice of said application be published for three weeks in some authorized newspaper printed in the State, after said publication the commissioners will be appointed.

GEORGE W. MATTHEWS,

Clark Adverses Circuit Court. Clerk Anderson Circuit Court.

LINDSEY & Posey, Atty's for Plaintiff. June 28, 1864.-w&tw3w.

J. W. HEETER, WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods, 824 MAIN STREET, Up Stairs, (Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel,)

LOUISVILLE, KY March 9, 1864 .- 8m*.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, SCT. TAKEN UP, as a stray, by W. E. Featherston, living at the Forks of Elkhorn, in Franklin county, one BAY HORSE, 151/2 hands high, with a spip on the nose and star in the forehead, both hind feet white, shod all round, has the marks of gear and saddle, paces and works well. No other brands or marks perceivable. Appraised by the undersigned, a justice of the peace for said country, to \$125 Witness my hand this 27th day of ty, to \$125 May, 1864.

GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. F O. May 30, 1864-tw3t*



FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing died with delerium tremens. Both cases waiting onjoyed in Central America and the West Indies. trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Willie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.



tend to keep and offer on reasonable terms. whatever; and that they are the above described every one to test for Individuals or families can feel assured that all officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance medicine. Give the orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and care- Company.

J. R. GRAHAM & OO.,

No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.

August 26, 1863-w&twlv.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS. STATE OF MISSOURI,

Valises and Traveling Bags, Just received. Call and examine at March 18, 1864 .-- tf.

> S. C. BULL. AT THE OLD STAND,

(TODD'S BOOK STORE.)

HAS JUST RECEIVED ONE OF THE LAR-

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

Ever brought to this city.

He would respectfully call the attention of the public to his stock, which he purchased in person, from first hands in New York and Philadelphia. and will be sold at Cincinnati and Louisville re-March 18, 1864-tf

ESTABLISHED 1760. PETER LORILLARD,

Souff and Tobacco Manufacturer 16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York,) OULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF. Demigros, Pure Virginia, Nachitoches, Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen

YELLOW SNUFF. Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch. or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking To-tocos, which will be found of a Superior Qual-

TOBACCO. Smoking Fine Cut Chewing. Long, No. 1. P. A. L., or plain, Cavendish, or Sweet, S. Jago, Spanish, Canaster Sweet Scented Oronoco, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish mixed, Granulated. N. B .- A circular of prices will be sent on ap-April 24, 1863-1y.

Dodge's Patent Grates.

SIVE RIGHT FOR THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN,

To set Grates under Dodge's Patent Improvement,

And is fully prepared to comply with all orders for them.

JOHN HALY.

Frankfort, March 23, 1864.-tf.

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST OUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-PANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.
Second. The amount of capital stock

. \$ 100,000 00 The amount of capital stock paid up

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in lien of record, on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the unt of loan, per schedule an-

on undoubted personal security, eight per cent. interest..... tock bonds secured in part by real estate, part by personal security, subject to call of Board of Direc-course of transmission from them, course of transmission from them, and for policies recently issued and not yet paid................
Notes for deferred premiums due within 60 days, bearing ten per

Revenue stamps ...

LIABILITIES.

6,229 6

Company—no other claims or liabilities except the liabilities on policies in force as follows, viz: 630 policies in force, insuring in the aggregate ...

*Both resisted by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000 on two counts, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful rencountre.

STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion there are constantly on hand a full assortment of We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of invested in real estate security, is upon unimwested as above stated; and that the portion thereduality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every
description of Coffins, and every
description of Coffins trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of exterior the surest guarof actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and inwested as above stated; and that the portion thereof invested in real estate security, is upon unimcumbered property in the city of St. Louis, worth
double the amount of said loans, and that the
above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual
exercising authority in the management of said
Company, nor for any other person or persons
whatever; and that they are the above described
the might furnish a volume of certificates, but
the public have long since learned to estimate such
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the definition of Cedron with
other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the
above described investments, nor any part theredo finvested in real estate security, is upon unimto offer to the public a c

SAMUEL WILLI, President.

S. PERIT RAWLE Notary Public.

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. \
48.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S. Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the jurat of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, duly authorized to adminis ter oaths for general purposes, and that I am wel son taking it acquainted with the hand writing of said S. Perit ing exposure. Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said

deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set {
L. s. } my hand and affixed my official seal this {
A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY., FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in thisoffice.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set { L.S. } my hand and affixed my official seal, the

day and year above written. ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

[No. 58, Original.]
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864. }
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G.
HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutal Life
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the
statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown
to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said
Company is possessed of an actual capital of at
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as
required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges,
as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of inmitted to take risks and transact business of in-surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of color, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35 one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the state ments above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hun-

dred and fifty thousand dollars.
In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written. ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor. Risks taken and Policies issued prompt-A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., June 3, 1864-tw-329. Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.



On and after Monday, March 28, 1864,

NPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE DAILY (exsept Sunday) at 5:35, A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Belleview. Leaves Lexington at 2:00, P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10, P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations,) leaves Louisville at 4:20, P. M. Leaves Frankfort at 5:00, A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:00, A. M. FRIEGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lex-

ington Daily (Sundays excepted.)
SAM'L. GILL, Sup't. Monday, March 28, 1864 .- tf

CITY ORDINANCE.

OFFICE CITY COUNCIL, FRANKFORT, May 23, 1864.

FRANKFORT, May 23, 1864.
WHEREAS, there are portions of the established streets and alleys, within the limits of the city of Frankfort, which have been enclosed by private persons, without the consent of the municipal authorities—therefore,

Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the City of Frankfort, That all such enclosures, (except such as have been duly authorized,) are hereby declared to be nuisances, which the marshal of the city is directed to remove, after giving the persons who have erected or maintained such enclosures, five days notice, in writing, of his purposes so to de. pese so to de.

2d. If any person desires to keep up such en-closures, he or she may do so, by entering into a contract or agreement in regard thereto, with the mayor, containing such terms as the mayor, unmayor, containing such terms as the mayor, under the direction of the City Council, may prescribe: Provided, however, The Council reserves the power to permit, in such contracts or agreements, such enclosures as they deem proper and best for the interests of the city.

3d. The mayor is hereby directed to employ such legal counsel as he may deem necessary to aid him in effecting the objects of this ordinance.

4th. This ordinance shall be published by three insertions in the "Frankfort Commonwealth" newspaper, published in this city, and take effect.

newspaper, published in this city, and take effect from and after the date of its publication.

GEO. W. GWIN, Mayor.

Attest: James W. Batchelor, Clerk C. C.

June 20, 1864—334—tw3t.

DR. JOHN BULLS' COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS. The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

No MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Many of MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorable known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimas a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His himitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His Compound Pectoral of Wild at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozonges, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the diseases may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this while the prepared to endorse this discovery. The most of the prepared to endorse this while the prepared to endorse this prepared to endorse this while the prepared to endorse this continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of its proportions, we would have the difficulty of the prepared to endorse this continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of the prepared to endorse this continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of the prepared to endorse thi

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence of the strategies of the stra relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival,

and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this dissurest means of securing a lasting and honorable

CEDRON BITTERS SAMUEL WILLI, President.

J. R. GRAHAM & OO.,

No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.

August 26. 1863-w&twlv.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this leth day of May, 1 louis, State of Missouri, this let

OR BOWELS: In GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURAL. year.

And in FEVER AND AGUE it is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most tryby Druggists and Grocers generally.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth

street, Louisville, Ky.

THE BEST IS

THE CHEAPEST INSURE WITH THE



FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted, now as heretofore, at fair rates an

BUSINESS CONDUCTED with constant dis-

NET ASSETS JANUARY, 1864, \$3,002,556 39.

THE PLAN AND ORGANIZATION of the ÆTNA after 45 years severe trial, has realized the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. Is now better than ever

16,000 Loss Claims have been settled and paid. SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

THE CONSUMPTION OF PROPERTY BY FIRE, in the United States averages over \$100,000 daily. Is your property exposed as the law requires.

and unprotected.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C. ARE YOU INSURED? If not, why not?

The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin-while delay and neglect may involve you in bank-ruptcy, poverty or cruel disappointment. PARTICULAR ATTENTION and regard is given to small risks as well as large ones.

Able security and superior commercial ad-

vantages afforded. Policies Issued without Delay. J: M. MILLS, Agent. Ecbruary 2, 1864-3m. PROSPECTUS OF THE

NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER. Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardena advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every truly loyal perso The latest news pertaining to the War, Civi Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each

The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessary preparation can be made.

Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis. TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00 Weekly, per year, in advance.......\$2

Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us? Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS, Lexington Kentucky

March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

A DAILY NEWSPAPER To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncor ditional Union Men.

ployed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we se they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-es tablish the authority of the Government. In sword, we wish to teach that it is the paramounduty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the lith edition of the U.S. Dispensa-occasion—and their resolutions in their primary tory, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has advance of their press, are to us the surest guar

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on

Il affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING
DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH
per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one

L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE. DESIRE to hire for the balance of the year 1864, a GOOD HOUSE SERVANT, about 18 years of age, with some experience—without any kind of incumbrance whatever. For such the highest price will be given. Address Box 96 Postoffice, Frankfort, Ky. May 18, 1864-tw3w-322.

NOTICE. THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL

of Fayette county, on the 18th day of April, 1864 a negro man about 40 years of age, copper color 5 feet 8 inches high. Says he belongs to Eliga Wilson, of Shelby county, Kentucky. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

May 3, 1864-1m[®]-1635.

NOTICE. THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Fayette county jail, as a runaway slave, on April 7, 1864, a negro boy calling himself JIM. He is of black color, weighs about 100 pounds, and 13 years old. Says he belongs to Eliza Hoskins, of Garrard county Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.

May 3, 1864-lm²-1635.

May 3, 1864-1m*-1635 NOTICE. HERE was committed to the jail of Garrard

county, a runaway slave calling himself HARLAND, who says he belongs to Clayton Car-

years of age. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C. June 27,1884 -336-1m.

NOTICE. THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county Kentucky, as a runnway slave, on the 18th day of January, 1834, a negro man about 17 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, weighs about 120 pounds, black color. Says he belongs to Henry Shawhan, of Harrison county, Kentucky. We have been informed that he belongs to the Cantrel estate.

The owner or estate can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with

May 3, 1864-1m*-1635.

NOTICE. ANDERSON COUNTY, APRIL 5, 1864.

HAVE in my possession a negro boy, who calls himself WILLIAM STINSON, and says he belongs to a man named Bruce Sanders, of Boone county, Ky. Said negro is about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 160 pounds, and black color.

The owner of said negro will come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

LEMUEL HAMMOND, J.

May 17, 1864-wlm-1637.

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

JOB ROOMS Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS.

AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

FOR SALE

1 vol. Price

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. We are prepared to execute all kinds of

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March 2, 1864-tf. GRAY & SAFFELL. Proclamation of the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, It has been made known to me that
JOHN SPENCER did, on the — day of —, 186 —,
murder, in Scott county, David C. Carrington,
and is now going at large,
Now, therefore, I, THOMASE BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,
so hereby, offer a reward of two hundred and
fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John
Spencer, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott
county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, 1
have hereauto set my hand and caus-

L. S. have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of January, A.D. 1864, and the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,

By the Governor: E. L. VANWINELE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. HEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. McKINNEY, on or about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Gritton, in the county of Mercer, and is ow a fugitive from justice, and is going at large. Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do here-by offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEO.
W. McKINNEY, and his delivery to the Jailer of
Mercer county, within one year from the date

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frank ort this, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VanWinkle, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.
Feb. 29, 1864-w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

now going at large: Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and cause.

L. S. the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th day of March, A. D., 1864, and the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

E. L. VANWINELE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. March 21, 1864.-w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, at the April term, 1863, the grand wy that, at the April term, 1863, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against B. F. CUMMINGS, for the murder of Enos K. Mullins; said Cummings is now a fugitive from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky dehereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said B. F. Cummings, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county within one year from the date hereof:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, 1 L. S. have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary. May 4, 1864-w&tw3m-316.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

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THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855-6,
THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855-6,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

**HEREAS, It has been made known to me that, at the October term, 1861, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against HARRISON BARNES, for the murder of Joseph Bishop; said Barnes is now a fugitive from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Overnor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFT DOLLARS for the apprehension of the Jailer of Pendleton county, within one year from the date hereof.

Jailer of Pendleton county, within one year to the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jaz R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

May 4, 1864 w&tw3m-316.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

HEREAS, it has been made known to me that EDWARD MADDOX was committed to jail by the examining court of Washingotn sounty, for the murder of W.A. Brothers, and said Maddox has made his escape from jail, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do
hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the synchronic of the Commonwealth of the Commonwe LARS for the apprehension of the said Edward Maddox, and his delivery to the Jailer of Wash-ington county within one year from the date

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have herounto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-fixed. Done at Frankfort this 11th day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d

gear of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE By the Governor:

E. L. VanWinkle, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary
May 13, 1864-w&tw3m-320.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$650 REWARD.

COMMONWEATH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Goods to ONE AND ALL:

Our Goods were purchased in the best Eastern market FOR CASH, and we intend to sell them AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Call and see for yourselves.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

CARPETS.

Just received a lot of Extra No. 1, two and three-ply Carpets, which we offer at Cincinnati prices.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

HEREAS, It has been made known to me that, on the night of the 23d day of February, 1864, the following named prisoners made their escape from the Franklin county jail.

ALEXANDER BURK, charged with wurder, AB. BRIDGFORD, charged with shooting his wife, WM. JOHNSON, convicted to one year's confinement in Kentucky Penitentiary; JOHN ANDERSON, charged with grand larceny.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do here-Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do here by offer a reward of Two Hundred dollars for Aleach, for Ab. Bridgford, Wm. Johnson, and John

Anderson, for their apprehension and delivery to the Jailer of Franklin county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caus-ed the seal of the Commonwealth to be faffixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of February, A. D., 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMEETTE, By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By James R. Page, Assistant Secretary. Proclamation by the Governor.

\$100 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Whereas, It has been made known to me that RIAL, a slave belonging to W. B. Galaway, of Scott county, did on the — day of — 186—, murder Jeremiah Martin, of said county, and is

now going at large.

Now, therefore I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do
hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOL-LARS, for the apprehension of the said Rial, property of the said W. B. Galaway, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof: IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I L. S. have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth, to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of Jan., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth:

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,

By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION The Rial is about 45 years old. 5 feeet 8 inches high, rather small, black, with the front lower foretooth out, speaks slow and low, and has

Proclamation by the Governor \$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me
that, AARON HASH, who stands indicted in the Laurel Circuit Court, for the murder of James West and William Chitwood has
made his escape from the officers of said county COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me, that WILLIAM ROSS, who stands indicted in the Gallatin Circuit Court, for the murder of Wm.

H. Kelley, on the 6th July, 1859, who has made his escape from the Gallatin county jail, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, RICHARD T. JACOB, Lieutenant and acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of the Gallatin county jail, and is julier of Laurel county, within one year from the now going at large.

date heroof, IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO KUNDRED DOLLARS, (\$200,) for the apprehension of the said William Ross, and his delivery to the Jailer of Gallatin county, within one year from the date heroof.

IN TESTIMON I WELLEY,

have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this the 28th day of March, A. D., 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

RICHARD T JACOB.

Ey the Governor:
E. L. Van Winels, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary

Aeron Hash is about 23 years of age, 6 feet nigh, slender made; weighs about 140 pounds, sallow complexion, dark eyes, dark heir, smooth ace, no beard, has a reckless and uneasy appear-

Mar. 28, 1864-w&tw3m.

DESCRIPTION.